

Abstract

The invention refers to a method and an apparatus for fabricating a tridimensional solid object by sintering inorganic particles of controlled size distribution. The particles are directed onto a target area in a powdery stream in the shape of a conical surface which is coaxial to a simultaneous heating flux while an at least bidimensional relative movement is maintained between the target area, the powdery stream and the heating flux. As a result the particles sinterization occurs in a single operation directly onto the target area.

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